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DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO. 1.

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The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 5, 1866.

ARGUMENT OF HON. JOHN CESSNA,

Counsel for Hon. Wm. H. Koontz, Before the Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives, in the Contested Election in the 16th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, Dec. 18th, 1865.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I regret very much that other duties have engaged my attention so completely for the last few days, that I have not been able to prepare an argument in this case. Allow me to make the further preliminary remark, that, if I appear to be somewhat zealous and perhaps a little warm in the progress of this discussion you must attribute it to the fact that we in our district feel this case pretty deeply. I reside in the district. We regard it there as an effort, unscrupulous in its character, and in utter disregard of the plainest and best understood provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania, to defeat the clearly and fairly expressed will of the majority of the people of that district. Perhaps you will all understand that there is nothing in this country, so much calculated to create bitterness and produce hostility and diversity of opinion.

My first proposition, to come to the merits of the case, is this: I am not going to attempt a definition of what is termed a prima facie case nor of what are to be understood as the terms of the resolution of the House referring this matter to this Committee. I may differ with the chairman and with the different members of the Committee, and perhaps its members may differ with each other as to the abstract definition of the term. The Committee will understand well enough what I mean by a prima facie case before my argument is done. My first proposition, I say, is that we have laid before you a paper signed by five return judges representing the five counties embraced in the 16th Congressional District, certifying to all the votes cast on the 2d Tuesday of October for member of Congress in that District. Upon that return my client appears to be legally elected. I may add in regard to that certificate that up to this hour it never has been alleged by anybody that it contains a single illegal vote, not one, and I defy contradiction upon this point. Prima facie then, that certificate ought to give him the seat.

Mr. Coffroth presents a certificate signed by four gentlemen, one of the four being one of our five—a certificate which upon its face is shown by the authority on which the gentleman relies to be absolutely no certificate at all—a certificate which in its own language does not purport to give all the votes for member of Congress in that district. It simply states that from the votes returned to them Mr. Duffy, as per votes of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Bedford minus three hundred and seventy-two legal votes given by soldiers duly qualified in the army of the United States and minus the entire vote of the county of Somerset. That is all the paper produced by Mr. Coffroth purports or pretends to represent before you. Just at this point what does Attorney General Meredith say in regard to this paper. In his opinion, introduced here by the other side, in speaking of Gen. Coffroth's certificate, Mr. Meredith uses this language: "The act of 1839 provides that the judges shall make returns of 'all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the name of the person or persons elected,' and farther provides that it shall be the duty of the Governor on the receipt of the returns of the election as aforesaid, to declare by proclamation the names of the persons so returned as elected in the respective district;" that is to say, returned as elected in a return which also purports to return *all* the votes given for the office in the district. The paper in question does not purport to return all the votes given for the office in the district. It shows on its face that the vote of one county in the district was not counted, and therefore that the judges had not before them the means of knowing who was elected, and indeed the return substantially is, that Mr. Coffroth had a majority "of all the votes cast as counted before the board," (that is to say, of the votes in four out of five counties which composed the district,) and therefore is duly elected. This return is so essentially defective that I conceive it to be no return at all, and am of opinion that the Governor ought not to base his proclamation on it as a return.

"I regretted to observe on the argument that it was stated by the counsel of Mr. Koontz, that all the illegality, irregularity and confusion which have attended the returns from this district, arose from the action of a majority of the judges of election in Adams, Bedford, and perhaps one other county, in illegally throwing out parts of what are called the soldier's votes. Their duty is clearly defined by law to be to cause the clerks to make out a fair statement of *all* the votes which shall have been given at the election.

"To usurp the power of throwing out, at their discretion, any votes so given, is to commit a wilful and grievous offence, for which, if found guilty by a jury, they can be adequately punished. Inconvenience from their illegal course can also be avoided, as the House of Representatives has full jurisdiction over the election and returns, and may apply a summary remedy if the alleged state of facts should be properly substantiated."

Now gentlemen this is the first proposition. We present you a paper, purporting to contain, and actually containing a fair and full return of all the votes cast in every county in the district, and containing nothing more, as a prima facie case. I will offer you in support of it the very authority which the gentleman himself produces.

Mr. Fuller.—We present it as authority so far as the facts are concerned, we do not offer it as law.

Mr Cessna, neither do I. In some particulars I think it is good law, and you present it as law, I imagine, as I do, just so far as it suits you.

If you are then gentlemen to receive the definition of prima facie which my opponent desires you to adopt, we present you a paper entitling my client to the seat and which can only be overturned by proof to be adduced from the other side. On this point I desire to refer the Committee to some authorities.

U. S. Digests, Vol. 3, p. 72.:

"Where one acts under a colorable title to an office, his title can only be examined before the Supreme Court, and that immediately.—McKim vs Somers, 1 Penn 297.

"A mere ministerial officer has no right to decide on the acts of an officer *de facto*, who comes into office by color of title, or adjudge them to be null."—People vs. Collins, 7 Johnson, 549.

"The acts of an officer *de facto*, who comes into office by color of title, are valid, as it concerns the public and third persons, who have an interest in his acts.—*ib.*

I do not know what view you may take in regard to that point, and I confess I do not care very much. Of course I would be glad to have you sustain it, because that would be an end of the case. But it is due to candor to say that my purpose in presenting it was to enable the Committee to understand the necessity which I believe there is to examine certain papers connected with the case rather than for any other purpose. It shows this fact that without proof this prima facie cannot be overturned. Gentlemen on the other side must produce something either written or oral, before that position can be controverted; and if they are permitted to introduce other evidence or proof, for the purpose of invalidating the paper we have offered and with which we start, then I am well satisfied you will allow me to introduce papers connected with this case for the purpose of overthrowing what may appear to some of you as being a prima facie case for Mr. Coffroth.

The next reason why I say the paper purporting to be a certificate of election in favor of Mr. Koontz is valid, is, because it is signed by the proper officers under the laws of Pennsylvania. There is no dispute before this Committee that Mr. Will was a legally chosen return judge from the County of Somerset and his name appears to this return and is attached to our certificate.

Secondly, it is not disputed by anybody that Nathen Winter was a legally returned judge from the County of Fulton—and it is a little remarkable in a case like this that anything should be without dispute, because everything that could reasonably or unreasonably be disputed has been—but the legal right of Mr. Winters to act in that capacity has not been controverted, and is not in dispute, although he did sign both certificates.

Mr. Shellabarger inquired which certificate Mr. Winters signed first—Mr. Cessna. He signed ours first. That is admitted. Then Gentlemen we have two return judges without dispute, and I now proceed to argue that Mr. Wilhelm was the legally appointed return judge for the County of Franklin—that he was the only individual who could properly act as such from that County, and that Mr. Lacker who signed the certificate of Mr. Coffroth was not a legally chosen return judge. The condition of things in the County of Franklin was this: Under the laws of Pennsylvania the county board was required to assemble on the Friday immediately following the election to count the precinct votes, otherwise called the home vote, and to assemble two weeks subsequently for the purpose of receiving and counting the soldier's vote. At the first meeting of this board, so held, these judges elected Mr Wilhelm as the Congressional return judge for that county. At the second meeting held two weeks later, not upon the suggestion of Mr. Wilhelm as the gentleman says, but upon the statement made by him that he had been informed by one of the clerks of the board, the election by the former meeting was not valid, they proceeded to elect Mr. Lacker. Now then I hope to be excused for travelling perhaps a little outside the record to give you, what I believe to be the secret of this difficulty. When these judges first met on the Friday trict in the army being then for the most part far away, their vote had only been received to a small extent and everybody from one end of the district to the other supposed Mr. Coffroth had been legally chosen member of Congress from that district. There was then no reason for any special care in the selection of a return judge to carry the vote of Franklin county, and Mr. Wilhelm, an honest, fair, straightout man was elected without opposition by that board. But before the two weeks between the first and second assembling of the county boards had elapsed, the returns coming into the Prothonotaries' offices in the several counties of the district made it apparent that the soldiers in the army had not voted as the people at home, and that my friend Gen. Coffroth was likely to be defeated. Then one of the clerks of that board and who had an understanding with the leaders of this movement, suggests to this plain, honest farmer that the election of this return judge at a former meeting was premature and that somebody else must be chosen, and Mr. Lacker was thereupon chosen return judge for the county of Franklin.

Then, sir, the Prothonotary of the county of Bedford, withholds 139 votes of the soldiers of that county. The return judges of the county of Adams also performed their part of the arrangment by throwing out the votes of 208 soldiers of the army from that county. These facts are upon your table as a part of the papers referred to the committee by the House, as a part of the returns made to the Secretary of the commonwealth of Penn-sylvania. You have their action in the premises and their reasons for so doing. What are they? "One return of 70 odd votes is thrown out because it says, "we, the undersigned, having been duly chosen officers to conduct the election" of a certain camp for a certain company, "having been first duly sworn according to law, proceeded to hold said election." These gentlemen in the county of Adams, under the instructions of those who had taken the job in hand, rejected this entire vote because it did not appear upon the face of the return by whom the the officers were sworn. Carrying out these same instructions eight returns were rejected in the county of Adams, two in the county of Fulton and two in the county of Bedford, making twelve in all, and embracing 372 votes—of persons as much entitled to be heard at the polls as any of those remaining at home—In the the county of Franklin, where the return judges were nearly evenly balanced in their political opinions, they inadvertently elected a man of the wrong politics to carry this return, but after it became necessary for Adams Bedford, and Fulton to throw out returns of soldiers votes, Franklin performed its part by turning out the man they had elected to carry the return to the district board, and electing this Mr. Lacker. Now Mr. Meredith declares in his opinion that at any time when these return judges had been assembled lawfully; they might choose a return judge, and it therefore becomes optional with them when he shall be elected if they are assembled in lawful meeting—Mr. Meredith holds that the subsequent election of Mr. Lacker was valid. I differ from him, and desire to give my authorities. I refere the Committee to 7th Barr, p. 151—

"An election once made is irrevocable." To the same effect is 11 Johnson, 241. From these it appears that a party having a right to elect as to time, and having once made his election, cannot subsequently revoke such election, and choose a different time.

"An office when once filled, cannot be considered vacant, till the term of service expire, or till the death, removal, or resignation of the person appointed." Johnson vs. Wilson, 2 N. Hamp, 202.

Now, Gentlemen, I hope I have shown to your satisfaction that three of the judges whose names have been attached to this paper were legally constituted judges, beyond dispute. I beg your attention to a few words upon another branch of this part of the case. It is true, as has been stated, that Mr. Winters, the return judge from Fulton county, having gone into this board and discharged his duties as such judge, met with another assemblage, subsequently, and signed the certificate of Mr. Coffroth. But I think it will not require argument to show the members of this Committee, that, having been appointed return judge for the purpose of performing a single act, when that act was performed, when he met the board of district judges and certified to the result of the election, his duties were discharged, and he was *functus officio*. He had no power legally to meet with any other board or do any other act.

Mr. Upson said, if he understood the stipulations, that the regular returns of Franklin county were taken by Mr. Lacker to Chambersburg; if that was true, he inquired where Mr. Wilhelm got his returns.

Mr. Cessna.—From the Prothonotary's office, I presume. But I propose to ask my friend from Michigan this question: When Mr. Winters, of Fulton county, met our board, and surreudered his returns, where did he get the returns which he took before the Coffroth board?

Mr. Cofiroth.—This was the regular return. He never took any legal return to your board.

Mr. Cessna.—Now, gentlemen, in this connection, let me call your attention to one other fact. Mr. Mann, of Bedford county, was elected return judge at the first meeting of the county board. Mr. Lacker, of Franklin county, was elected at the second meeting. Both these individuals signed Mr. Coffroth's certificate. We insist upon it that our opponents ought to be consistent; that if there is any vitality or force in their argument, that Mr. Mann having been first elected return judge from Bedford, he was the legal officer to carry the vote of the county to the District Board. They should also admit that Mr. Wilhelm, the gentleman first elected return judge from Franklin county, should also be considered as the proper officer for that purpose. His name is to our certificate.

Mr. Chairman these are but preliminary parts of this case. They are not vital, but they are not so inconsiderable as to be properly excluded or omitted. The point, on which I rely with most absolute certainty, I will now state in very few words to the Committee.

I assert, as part of the law of Pennsylvania, that every county board, and every district board, must act as a unit, and cannot act otherwise. There is not a case in Pennsylvania, either in the Common Pleas, District Court, or Supreme Court of the State, within my knowledge (and if there is I will be obliged to my opponent to produce it) in which any action of any board of return judges or district judges in the whole State of Pennsylvania has divided and been sustained. It is not indispensable, under the laws of the State that every return judge shall be present. A majority of those appointed by law must attend in order to make a board, but when they have assembled they can act only as a unit—and any other action or decision is no action or decision at all. I do County judges' decision of the Adams what a majority of the judges of Bedford have decided. I do not care what a majority of the district judges have decided. If they were not a unit, their decision has no validity whatever. This very question was decided in 1864 by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the vote of three of the counties of this Congressional district, constituting a representative district—the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton. The judges divided and sent up two sets of papers, but the Legislature decided that both papers made but one return.

The law says that the returns shall be signed by all the judges present—these are the words of the statute, and this question was thus decided by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Because one of the judges included the return of soldier's votes, which the others excluded, the two papers were put together and counted as one. And so in this instance if the soldier's votes which a majority of judges excluded in two of the counties are included, Gen. Koontz is elected as clearly as ever a man was elected to a seat in this House. It is a miserable attempt to overthrow the will of the majority, for base and wicked purposes.

And not only this, but if the Committee please, the Courts in Pennsylvania have also decided this question in a county election for Sheriff. The home vote elected Thompson, the Republican candidate, and of the board consisting of 24 members, fifteen signed the certificate electing Thompson, and nine Democratic judges signed one electing Ewing, the Democratic candidate, admitting 3000 soldier's votes which had been rejected by the other judges. The Court decided that the two papers made but one, and approved the securities of the candidate who by the united return received the most votes, although he had but nine judges who voluntarily certified to his election, while the other had fifteen.

THE CHAIRMAN inquired whether by putting the two papers together it was held that all the judges had signed the paper thus united."

Mr. Cessna.—no sir, but the courts of Penna. have always looked at all papers to ascertain for whom a majority of votes were given.

Mr. Upson asked, if portions of the judges acted separately upon different papers, how putting them together would make the action of the board a unit."

Mr. Cessna.—It did not; but I care not how you regard it. If you put both these papers presented to the committee together as one, my client has a *prima facie* right to the seat for they show that he had a majority of votes at the ballot-box.

In this case of Robert Ewing, before the District Court of Philadelphia, the question was this: Two gentlemen claimed to have been elected Sheriff, and the point to be determined was who was to be sworn and whose securities were to be approved on the presentation of the case, *prima facie*. The Court was composed of two Republicans and one Democrat. I read from the Philadelphia reports, vol 4, p. 370 "Each of the candidates claiming to have been elected Sheriff at the late election, presents a certificate, certifying in the case of Robert Ewing, that he was elected 'with the army vote received under protest,' and in the case of John Thompson, that he was duly elected Sheriff by the legal votes computed by the board of return judges." "We have also two certificates or returns of election filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas; one certifying that John Thompson having received 30,758 votes, and Robert Ewing 30,712, John Thomson having the highest number of votes polled for Sheriff as aforesaid, 'we do hereby declare him duly elected Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia.' This return is signed by fifteen of the return judges and by one clerk." "Apparently therefore we have two certificates and two returns, leading to different and opposite results. We must either blend the two returns into one and give a construction to it as one return or we must reject the one and accept the other as the legal and proper return; for we are of the opinion that upon the question of the justification of sureties, we cannot, in justice to the parties claimant to the office of Sheriff, (one or the other of whom is undoubtedly elected,) refuse to approve of the sureties of both, and turn each over to a contest against the other, making each a contestant and a defendant at the same time.

The Act of the 2d of July, 1839, directs the clerks of the return judges, in the presence of the board to add together the number of votes, which shall appear by the certificates to have been given for any person or persons in respect to each office or station. The clerks are then, in the presence of the judges, to make out returns which are to be signed by all the judges present, and attested by the clerks.

The direction thus given to add together the number of votes, which upon the face of the certificates appear to have been cast for each person voted for, and to make out returns, look to one return or certificate of election, based upon the computation of votes and not two or more different returns of election for the same office, for the law contemplated the election of but one person, who shall have received the highest number of votes for the office designated, we are, therefore, required to regard the two papers as one; they profess to be of the same character, to have been executed on the same day, are signed in part by the same return judges, and purport to be the act of the same board, and relate to the same end, namely, the election of a Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia. If there are contradictions, we must reconcile them if we can, and if this cannot be done, we must decide according to the legal intendment of the facts found by the said judges, acting within the scope of their legitimate authority.

And here let me remark, that although this certificate was given to Mr. Ewing by reason of the soldiers vote notwithstanding fifteen judges out of twenty-four had signed against him and he was sworn into office, yet, in the subsequent contest of Thompson against Ewing, a large portion of these soldiers votes were found to be illegal and were rejected, the contest was decided in favor of Thompson who was finally awarded the office and served his time out as Sheriff of the county.

The Chairman asked how the two papers could be put together and made intelligible.

Mr. Cessna.—You have all the facts in our case. The returns show precisely what votes have been left out of the count and for what reason. The return from Adams county, for instance, states that certain papers containing a certain number of votes, had been left out, not being legally certified to. But to proceed, I read further from the same case, page 374. "We are, therefore required to hold that the two papers, called returns, are in fact but one return, and as they show that Robert Ewing had the highest number of votes, that his *prima facie* right to have his securities justified is thus established, for we are to look at the substance of these papers in connection with the exact question which we have been required to decide."

Now then, I repeat, that I care not which view you adopt, whether you decide that the two papers shall be put together and considered as one and you form your conclusions from them, or whether you adopt the view, that they form a contradictory and unintelligible return, that the judges having divided where they had no right to divide, their action is consequently null and void, and you must go back therefore to the next papers, behind which are the returns from the several election boards in the district.

Now, for fear that my own feelings and political opinions might influence my judgment in this matter I have consulted an eminent counsel not connected with this case, a gentleman who is well known to us in Pennsylvania and throughout the country as an eminent jurist and who is also equally well known as being emphatically opposed to my client in his political views. I desire to trespass upon the time of the Committee by reading his opinion.

A member of the Committee asked the name of the counsel referred to.

Mr. Cessna.—I have no objection to giving his name, if the Committee desire it. It is Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, formerly Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Fuller.—An opinion given in this case?

Mr. Cessna.—Yes sir.

Mr. Fuller.—We object to that being given as authority.

Mr. Cessna.—I will read it as a part of my remarks.

(The opinion of Judge Black was here read) It argues that the District return and the returns from Bedford and Adams counties were absolutely null and void and that the House must now do what the county and District judges should have done, to wit: collect and add up the District returns for a *prima facie case*.

Mr. Upson asked if it was claimed that the original returns made by the inspectors of each precinct were before the Committee?

Mr. Cessna.—From every disputed precinct they are. You have them in this way: In Adams county they met and certified to the return of the home vote for the whole county. That is here. In the same county they made two returns of the soldier's votes; one, signed by a majority of the judges in which they say distinctly that they reject eight returns—two hundred and eight votes; the other includes these soldier's votes. In Bedford, you have before you these returns: one of the entire home vote; another signed by a majority of the judges of the county certifying to a portion of the soldier's votes, but excluding two returns of 130 votes, and another including these returns. I agree that it is better to consider all these returns on which the judges divided as illegal, null and void, as furnishing no evidence of a return; and if the Committee take that view, the papers are before them which will enable them to go back and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion without difficulty as to who is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

Mr. Schofield asked how contested elections were settled in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Mr. Cessna.—By a committee chosen by lot, and the report is final. That is a tribunal fixed by law, and the House does not act upon their report at all.

There are several other branches of this case which I shall not have time to reach. I shall not undertake to show the Committee how to reach a *prima facie* case. That is sufficiently explained by Judge Black, and it would be a waste of time for me to undertake to explain it further. I say without fear of contradiction that there is no board of canvassers known to the law of Pennsylvania that the duty imposed in other States upon boards of canvassers, is by the law of Pennsylvania, imposed upon nobody. The only party in that State clothed with authority to receive or reject votes, is the inspectors at the polls; I assert that when the votes are received and deposited in the ballot box, they are counted by a tribunal fixed by law, and any attempt by a county board or a district board, or any body else, to add to or subtract from the result so counted, is an attempt to perpetrate a fraud upon the voice of the people, and is not allowed or recognized any where by any law of our Commonwealth. And I say that any act by any other tribunal interfering with that count or attempting to settle that question is absolutely null and void. I think I can give you a little further authority on that subject. I repeat the proposition that while for certain purposes, legislative bodies and judicial bodies in Pennsylvania may act by majorities, ministerial officers cannot. I read from the reports of this same Court in Philadelphia in the case of Lawrence vs. Knight, p. 356.

"The Prothonotary of the Court is merely the agent to send these military returns to the return judges, and they are merely the agents to cast up these returns."

"In the same case, page 360, Judge Ludlow, in giving directions to the Prothonotary, says: "Your office is simply ministerial. You are to open the papers received by you and examine them, to discover if they contain the company returns, and if a paper presents itself to your notice which you are satisfied is a palpable forgery, and therefore *no return*, it is not a paper of which you can take any notice; but if the paper is of doubtful authenticity, it may be "a return," and you are not to judge upon the validity of any such document."

I read this because in this Bedford county matter the Prothonotary of the county with held from the board two returns and the judges of that county by a majority vote sustained him. He gives you his reasons and I desire you to examine them. For instance, he rejects one return of sixty qualified voters because six of these men reside in counties out of the district, although these votes were returned to their own counties and not to Bedford. There are fifty-four men upon that roll, not one of whom it has been pretended was not a legally qualified voter of that District and yet this man setting himself up as court and jury, rejects them all because six others had voted with them and were carried over to the county where they lived. And these fifty-four men were thus disfranchised by the majority of that board of judges. Now let me read a few words about the duties of judges. The 57th Section of the Act of Assembly of 25th August 1864, contains these words:

"No mere informality in the manner of carrying out, or executing, any of the provisions of this act, shall invalidate any election held under the same, or authorize the returns thereof, to be rejected or set aside." I insist that this provision is binding upon Prothonotaries, upon County boards, upon District boards, upon the Governor, upon the Clerk of the House, upon all tribunals established by law, for the trial of contested elections, and that it is a command imperative upon this Committee and the House.

In the Philadelphia case, page 361, the Court in speaking of return judges uses the following language: "The duties of these gentlemen are simply, under the present certified copies of company returns alone before them have been delivered to them by the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. I might at leagth state my reasons for this opinion, but it may be unnecessary. So satisfied am I that this view is correct, that I hold it to be the rule that the *return judges* cannot, as the law now stands, inquire into the question of fraud, and for the simple reason that the law provides when and now that question shall be settled. They are only *return* judges. Open the door to any exercise of judicial functions, and these gentlemen become *the judges of a contested election*, a result so manifestly wrong that we think that the correctness of our view will be admitted."

"When the certified copies of company returns, and these alone are presented to the board of return judges, they must simply open them and enumerate them, and having thus cast up the vote, it must be added to the votes already heretofore enumerated in October last, at the previous meeting of the board; the general result must thus be ascertained and certified according to law."

Mr. Upson asked whether in the Philadelphia case referred to the Court went behind the certificate of the return judges and examined the returns made to those judges.

Mr. Cessna yes sir, they ordered the prothonotary by a judgment of the Court to bring in the seventy-nine returns which he had withheld and he did so. They said that whether regular or irregular those returns must be counted in determining the *prima facie* case. Now gentlemen on this question of jurisdiction I have some more authorities. I read from U. S. Digest, vol. 3. p. 71 sec. 5.

"It is malfeasance if an officer under color of his office does what the law prohibits."

"A ministerial officer can only do such acts as he is expressly or by necessary implication authorized to do." Vose vs Dean, 7 Mass. 230.

The gentleman in his argument says, add the vote of Somerset County and he will be content. We do not concede that if his board had obtained the vote of Somerset county, had counted it, that would have made a return. But if he will just take the vote of Somerset, and add the soldiers' vote of Bedford, Adams, and Fulton counties to the home vote we will be content.

A few words now upon some of the equities of this case and I will close. What is the great object of elections after all? Is it not that the will of the majority should govern? Every decision that I have read upon the question holds most decidedly that it is the business of every tribunal before whom these questions arise to find if possible where the will of the majority lies. When the majority of votes for any office has been deposited in the ballot-box that gives the candidate for whom they were cast a title to the office, and I say that Courts, Committees, and tribunals of all kinds, if they lean at all ought to lean strongly in favor of obeying the will of that majority. You could establish no more dangerous precedent than you would do by getting a lantern and going around in search of some invisible technical quibble by which the will of the majority of the people in this Congressional district shall be set aside even *prima facie*. These people have presented themselves before the proper tribunal, have voted, their votes have gone into the ballot-box and I defy anybody in Pennsylvania here, or anywhere else, to pretend that a majority of sixty-eight of these legal voters have not cast their votes in favor of my client.

I then appeal to this Committee not to go out in search of pertexts by which our opponent may obtain a *prima facie* title to the seat. This question has been decided by a majority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the case of one judge signing one return and two another that all the votes must be counted no matter upon which paper that majority appeared, It has been decided by the Courts to which I have made reference, that where the board of judges divided on the return, that return is illegal and a nullity, and not only that, but this very decision of the Attorney General upon which the gentleman bases his whole argument, and upon which he hopes his client is to get into this House, is against that construction, for the Governor, through his Attorney General, has declared the certificate of Mr. Coffroth to be insufficient, and his return is no return at all. Admit, if you please, that the same Attorney General, and the same Governor, have decided that our return and certificate are also insufficient, and admit that both are defective, irregular and illegal, and what is your next step. It is to fall back upon the returns themselves which are in dispute. They are here before you and when you have examined them, I do not doubt that you will declare my client to have received a majority of the votes of his district. They show returns of 372 legal votes cast, rejected by the board which gave to Mr. Coffroth his certificate, and which change the result in favor of my client.

You will, no doubt, now understand what in my view constitutes a prima facie case. The action of the Clerk of the House might have made one. That has not been done.

The proclamation of the Governor would have made one. That, too, has failed. The action of the district judges might have made one. This, we see, is repudiated on all stands. The action of the several county boards might have made one. Two of these boards (Adams and Bedford) divided and nullified their own acts. And whether you adopt the view of Philadelphia Court, and hold that both these papers must be considered together, and do as the Court did in that case, to wit: supply the omitted action of the boards, by enumerating all the votes; or whether you adopt the view of Judge Black, and hold that both papers are null and void, you must come to the same conclusion.

The returns from the officers, appointed by law to hold elections and make returns, are before you, and are not in dispute. All the action subsequently had, has been irregular, unsatisfactory and of no binding force whatever.

These returns give Gen. Koontz a majority—entitling him to a seat, and if there has been any illegal voting, or if there are any fraudulent returns, it will be for Gen. Coffroth to show such facts upon a contest hereafter to me made. The county and district judges, the Governor and the clerk, are only the elements through which the action of the people should reach you. They have failed to convey it. You must go back to the fountain head and ascertain for whom the majority of the votes deposited in the ballot boxes were cast, and you have a *prima facie case*. There is no tribunal in Pennsylvania having power or right to add too, or subtract any thing from, such action. The attempt to do so is a usurpation and a crime. Besides all of these papers sent up by return judges are not returns, but each when valid, are but evidence of returns.

As already remarked, the great object of elections is to secure the right of suffrage, and to ascertain fairly the will of the majority. Whenever this can be ascertained, it is the duty of courts and other tribunals to sustain it, if possible. On this point I refer the Committee to Parsou's Select Equity Cases, vol. 2, page 503: "In cases of contested elections, where there are irregularities complained of in conducting the election, when not of a flagrant kind, the Court will look to its good faith and integrity. The Courts are not to defeat the expression of the popular will, because of some slip in the minor details of an election." "Every presumption ought to be in favor of fair popular elections; and the leaning of the Court should ever be to sustain them, where it can be done consistently with a faithful and independent maintenance of their purity."—*Ibid.*

In Carpenter's case, same book, page 337, the Court say: "If there is only an allegation that the officers have, in conducting an election, omitted to perform certain directory duties required by law, the Court on that ground will not proceed to an investigation of such facts; for there would be no ground for defeating the popular will by setting aside an election." So also in Kneass' case, page 554. "Where a false return has been proved, through which one, of several candidates, has been deprived of votes actually given to him, these should be restored by the candidate in whose favor the false return has been made, and to whose benefit the whole circumstances of the case show it to have enured." In the same case, page 595, "No party can claim a right through a fraud committed on another, although the party claiming such right be situated as Mr. Kneass certainly is, entirely unconnected with the fraud, and although like him he has had neither art nor part in it. This is a principle of universal jurisprudence, and universal ethics. No man can derive a right through a wrong. That the fraud inured to the benefit of Mr. Kneass, the ballot box clearly shows. According to the principle already expressed, these votes should be restored by the candidate, in whose favor the false return has been made."

We can only give the seat to Gen. Croffroth by sanctioning a fraud attempted by return judges and other officers, upon the people of the District. Whenever a fraud appears it should defeat all who attempt to take an advantage of it or seek to shelter themselves behind it. On this point the Supreme Court of our State declare in 5 Barr 217 as follows:

"But in the eye of the law, fraud spoils every thing it touches. The broad seal of the Commonwealth is crumbled into dust, as against the interest designed to be defrauded. Every transaction of life between individuals, in which it mingles, is corrupted by its contagion. Why then, should it find shelter in the decree of Courts? *There* is the last place on earth where it ought to find refuge. But it is not protected by record, judgment, or decree; whenever and wherever it is detected, its disguises fall from around it, and the lurking spirit of mischief, as if touched by the spear of Ithuriel, stands exposed to the rebuke and condemnation of the law."

VALUE OF "APPEARANCES" ABROAD.—A gentleman who had been long attached to Cardinal Mazarin, and was much esteemed by that great minister, but little assisted in his finances by court favor, one day told Mazarin of his many promises and his dilatory performance.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 5, 1866.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Southern rebels and Northern copperheads have been making a great ado for some time past about the danger of negro insurrections in the South during the holidays. Fascinated it seems by the British example in Jamaca, of first goading to madness the oppressed blacks, then making their resistance an excuse for their indiscriminate murder, ex-rebel soldiers, officers and privates, with their northern allies have vied with each other in their efforts to bring about such a delectable state of affairs. Failing to arouse the negroes to the point of resistance, they were without any excuse or pretext under which they could indulge their propensities for abusing and maltreating them. In Alexandria the returned rebel soldiers and officers determined not to be foiled, on Christmas day, made the attack themselves upon the unoffending negroes and inaugurated an extensive riot, requiring three companies of Hancock's veterans to suppress it. Official investigation has since demonstrated that it was a premeditated movement on the part of the rebels, four fifths of those engaged were rebel soldiers, two were rebel officers and the whole affair was concocted in the house of a leading secessionest of Alexandria. Such are the men, whom our copperhead contemporaries would have immediately and unconditionally restored to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by loyal and law abiding citizens. Surely a short period of probation would be profitable to such reconstructed rebels as these, until they have learned to conduct themselves in an orderly manner and to respect the rights of their fellow citizens. Until then the strong grasp of military law should be not be relaxed.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Some weeks ago, a few stray thoughts on the absurdities and inequalities of our present common school system, found their way by accident into our columns. We now propose to give the matter a more thorough investigation, hoping that our humble effort to call attention to a subject of such vast importance to our grand old Commonwealth, will call forth and rally around our standard wiser heads and abler pens than ours through whose instrumentality the cause of education and the diffusion of general intelligence may be promoted.

Our common school system was originally designed, not only to equalize the facilities for obtaining a liberal education, but also to equalize the taxation necessary for the accomplishment of that object. The great underlying principle, upon which this design was founded, consists in the fact that the promotion of general intelligence is always accompanied by an improvement in public morals, the infusion of energy and enterprise into communities, and as a consequence, increased wealth and prosperity. Upon this ground, the tax upon the rich man's property for the education of his poorer neighbor's sons and daughters was considered as fairly repaid, not only in the increased security of his person and property, but also in lessened taxation necessary for the building of prisons and the prosecution and punishment of criminals, as well as the increased value of his property, consequent upon the diffusion of general intelligence. These were fair and just deductions, and the experience of many years, even in the present imperfect condition of our school system, has abundantly proven the wisdom and foresight of the eminent statesmen who first laid the foundation of that noble structure. Our object shall not be, to impair the system from which we have already derived so much benefit, but on the contrary to point out defects and suggest improvements, that shall assist in completing the proportions harmonizing the various parts, and preparing for greater efficiency and usefulness, that, which has already been the instrument of much good. It is at the very foundation of the structure that we find the defect, that more than all others has marred the fair proportions and impaired the powers of the whole system. It consists in confining the application of the great principle of equal taxation, equal appropriations, and furnishing equal facilities for education, to the smallest possible extent of territory instead of extending it to its utmost bounds. It is limited to single school districts (*of which there are 1825 in the State, each with a rate of taxation differing from the others, and varying from ¼ of a mill on the dollar for 5 months school in Oley district, Berks county to 25 mills on the dollar for 4 months school in Red Bank district, Armstrong county*) instead of being applied to the whole State alike. We cannot for a moment believe that the men, who framed our school laws, either designed the application of this great fundamental principle to be thus limited, or such gross inequalities of taxation to be imposed upon the people. Great reforms are not accomplished in a day. They require time. It may have been an oversight in the framers of the law, but it is more probable, that, because of the bitter opposition with which the system first met, that the friends of the reform consented to limit the application of this part of the law in the beginning, hoping to extend it gradually, as the opposition, which always meets great reforms, should give way under the benign influence of education and the propagation of liberal ideas. Why the effort to extend it has never been made we pretend not to know. Perhaps the barriers of ignorance and prejudice have not yet been sufficiently broken down. If they have not, we hope the day is not far distant when they will have forever disappeared before the tide of advancing civilization. We design to show, from the school returns and statistics for 1864, in the first place the gross inequality and injustice of the present mode of taxation, not only between the various districts of the same county but between the various counties of the State. In the second place, that like inequality and injustice result from the present mode of distributing the State appropriations, that the present methods of both taxation and appropriation discriminate against the poorer districts and in favor of the richer, and the only way in which our schools can be made permanently efficient throughout the State, and our school system made to accomplish the object designed by its framers and desired by all good citizens, is by the abolition of district taxation and the substitution of a general and equal system of taxation for the whole State, and an appropriation according to the number of schools existing or required, instead of as at present, according to the number of taxables. Such is the general scope of our design, subject to such modifications as our time and facilities may require or permit. Any suggestions from the friends of education will be thankfully received.

Inasmuch as, we propose to discuss this most important subject in a series of several articles, we ask of the professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the day-laborer, the friend of education, and every one who desires the welfare of the State, the promotion of her industry, the development of her resources, the increase of her wealth and prosperity, the peace, security, comfort and intelligence of her citizens, from the highest to the lowest, we ask of all a patient hearing while in our humble way we endeavor to throw light upon what is vitally connected with every interest of every citizen of our noble State.

A CORRECTION.

In the absence of one of the editors, a friend furnished us an article for our last issue, in which, his zeal exceeding his knowledge, he attributed the law creating Jury Commissioners to the instigation of Hon. John Cessna. We also hold Mr. Cessna in very high esteem, but think his own deeds speak sufficiently for him without appropriating to him the honors due to others. The general scope of the law as it now stands, was planned by Hon. G. W. Householder in connection with one of the editors of this paper. Mr. Householder himself drew up the bill and secured its passage. We make this correction, not to detract from Mr. Cessna's well earned laurels, but to do justice to our present able senator. Mr. Householder is a christian gentleman, a vigilant, active and persevering public officer, laboring diligently for the welfare of the whole state, but never forgetful of the interests of his constituents. He deserves the thanks of every good citizen for the very creditable manner in which he has represented our district in the State Senate and whatever honor or credit pertains to the enactment of the Jury law, which we believe secures a better administration of justice than any heretofore enacted and which will eventually be adopted throughout the State, is mainly due to him.

THE Legislature met on tuesday and organized by the election of Hon. David Fleming, of Dauphin, as speaker of the Senate, and Geo. W. Hammersly, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Clerk. In the House Hon. James R. Kelly, of Washington, was chosen Speaker, and A. W. Benddict, Esq., of Huntingdon, Clerk. Messrs. Fleming and Kelly are experienced legislators—each now serving his third session, and they will preside with dignity and acceptability. Messrs. Hamersly and Benedict are also experienced Clerks, and well merit the honors conferred upon them. It is propable that the legislature will adjourn for ten days or two weeks to await the return of Gov. Curtin from Cuba.

Congressional.

Congress re-assembled on the 12th ult.

SENATE.

Mr. Wade introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring against the attempt to force a monarchy upon the Mexican people, and requesting the President to take such steps as would vindicate the honor and interests of the United States. A resolution was offered, but laid over, objection being made, asking the President whether the rebellion was yet fully suppressed, and whether all the former relations of the National Government had been restored in the late rebellious States. Bills were introduced to punish as felony the buying, selling or holding of the notes, bonds, etc., of the late Confederacy; to confirm the titles of the freedmen to certain lands on the South Carolina and Georgia coasts; granting land to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad by the southern route through Missouri and Arkansas; to establish a national mining bureau, and to increase to $20 the pensions of soldiers or sailors who have lost both feet in the national service. A memorial from the Pennsylvania Union State Central Committee asking amendments to the Constitution prohibiting all recognition of the rebel or repudiation of the national debt, giving power to collect duties on exports, denying the right of any State to secede, and basing Congressional representation on the number of voters. A petition was presented from the North Carolina Legislature asking the repeal of the test oath. The Senate's portion of the joint committee to take suitable action relative to the death of President Lincoln was announced. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 13th ult., a bill was introduced to establish telegraphic communication between New York and the West Indies. Mr. Anthony called up the House resolution for a committee of 15 to consider and report whether the States lately engaged in the rebellion are entitled to representation in Congress. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out those portions of it prohibiting debate and providing that none of the abeyant representatives should be admitted until the committee had reported on the cases of all. On this motion an animated debate took place. Mr. Howard of Michigan, in support of the resolution as it came from the House, taking the ground that the rebellious States are now subjugated provinces, whose inhabitants are disloyal and not entitled to representation. Mr. Doolittle, in advocacy of the amendment, said that the territorial theory could not be maintained, insisted that the attempt to prevent debate in such a matter was unprecedented and dangerous, and said that Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the author of the resolution had introduced it in pursuance of a settled plan of hostility to the President. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted by 33 yeas to 11 nays. A resolution requesting the President to furnish information as to whether the rebellion is really suppressed, and whether the former relations between the National Government and the Southern States are restored, was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The standing committees were announced. Mr. Schenck introduced the joint resolution on Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Joint resolutions were introduced proposing amendments to the Constitution to make the President and Vice-President elective by a direct vote of the people, and to remove all color distinctions in the application of National and State laws. Bills were introduced declaring the condition of the States lately in rebellion and the powers of Congress relative to them; establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy; granting suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia; reimbursing the loyal States for expenses incurred in crushing the rebellion, granting bounty land and money to soldiers who served during the war. A bill to prevent the introduction of the European cattle disease was passed. The House, by 111 nays to 40 yeas, refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution providing that pending decision on the status of the Southern members they be allowed the privileges of the floor. A Democratic member asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution declaring that, the insurrection being suppressed the former relations of all the States should be restored as quickly as possible. The committee to take action regarding the death of President Lincoln, and in reference to relief for Mrs. Lincoln, was announced. Adjourned.

In the House of Representatives on the 13th inst., a copy of the act of the Virginia Legislature in favor of the repeal of the act giving the consent of that State to the formation of the State of West Virginia was presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Raymond of New York, presented the credentials of the Tennessee Representatives and moved that they be received and referred to the proposed joint committee of 15 on the condition of the Southern States when it shall have been formed. Mr. Stevens objected to the consideration of the subject, but was overruled by the speaker, when a long and earnest debate, participated in by a number of both Republican and Democratic Representatives, ensued, and ultimately Mr. Raymond's motion was agreed to by 125 yeas to 42 nays. A resolution was adopted, by 135 yeas to 35 nays, inviting the Tennessee members to occupy seats on the floor of the House. Adjourned.

The bill introduced in Congress in relation to Mrs. Lincoln, provides for the payment to her of the salary that would have been due Mr. Lincoln for his four year's term of service.

SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 13th inst., Mr. Stewart of Nevada submitted a joint resolution, which was refered to the Judiciary Committee proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that no State can absolve its citizens from paramount allegiance to the National Government. The House bill to prevent the introduction of the cattle disease, by prohibiting the importation of cattle, was passed. A remonstrance of Gov. Wells of Louisiana against the recognition of Messrs. Hahn and Cutler as the Senators from that State was received and laid on the table. The Library Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of the Senate appointing a reporter for the associated press. Some of the Senators animadverted severely on the associated press reports, charging carelessness and inaccuracy, and others defended them. Mr. Wilson called up the bill introduced by him to maintain the freedom of the negroes in the Southern States, declaring null all laws of those States making a distinction in civil rights on account of color. In advocating it he declared that most cold-blooded atrocities were being perpetrated upon the freedmen. He was replied to by both Democrats and Republican Senators and the discussion occupied a considerable portion of the day, but the Senate adjourned without taking any action on the bill.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., a resolution introduced by Mr. Brown of Missouri, for the limitation of the day's labor to eight hours in all Government Departments, was laid over informally. Resolutions referring to the death of Senator Collamer of Vermont were introduced, during the consideration of which lengthy eulogiums were passed upon the deceased. The resolutions were adopted, and a copy of them ordered to be transmitted to the House. The Senate adjourned [illegible]

HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives on the 13th inst., the Senate amendment to the resolution for a joint committee of 15 to report on the claims of the Southern States to representation in Congress, was concurred in. A joint resolution was adopted, requesting the President to suspend the mustering out of the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps until Congress had time to take action in the matter. Bills were introduced and referred providing for the subdivison and sale of mineral lands, and extending the benefits of the bounty land act of March, 1865, to all soldiers and seamen who served during the war. Instructions were given to the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of applying the eight hour system to laborers in Government employ, and to the Military Committee to report with regard to measures for expediting the completion of the Pacific Railroad. Resolutions declaring the right of the freedmen to to the privileges of the elective franchise were introduced and refered to the Select Committee on the Southern States. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of a constitutional amendment prohibiting any State refusing the franchise to any of her population on account of color. Adjourned.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., $30,000 were appropriated for the repair of the White House, and $15,440,000 for the payment of pensions. Twenty thousand extra copies of Grant's report were ordered for the army. A resolution was adopted providing for an adjournment over the holidays, from Dec. 20 to Jan. 6. Mr. Henderson of Oregon introduced a resolution affirming treason to be a crime which ought to be punished, which was unanimously acceded to. Resolutions relative to the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, limiting the District of Columbia, and facilitating the approaches to the capital from the West, were introduced. Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved that no members of the late Confederate States should be admitted until Congress had decided whether such States were entitled to representation. Several members protested against the reintroduction of this proposition after both Houses had stricken it out of the original resolution, but it was carried by 107 to 56. The usual resolutions with respect to the death of Senator Collamer were adopted and the House adjourned till Monday.

The majority of the House Committee on the District of Columbia are in favor of equal suffrage.

SENATE.

The Senate met on the 18th inst., pursuant to adjournment. A petition of Vice Admiral Farragut and other naval officers for an increase of pay was presented and referred to the Naval Committee. The House bill appropriating $30,000 to refit the White House was passed. The joint committee to devise a proper testimonial in memory of President Lincoln made a report, which was agreed to, providing for a eulogy on the deceased by Secretary Stanton, to be delivered before the two houses on Feb. 12, the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's birthday. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the manner in which American vessels transferred to British owners during the rebellion, are now being refurnished with American registers, and appropriating $500,000 for the relief of Indians of the Southern dependencies. Bills were introduced, and appropriately referred providing for alterations in the mode of procedure, and the original cognizance of cases in the Court of Claims and the United States Circuit and District Courts; removing certain disqualifications of jurors in national courts; giving a million acres of land for the benefit of the District of Columbia public schools; securing the volunteer bounties to army officers who, after enlisting as privates became commissioned officers; for building, a bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and to define the boundary between California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. Resolutions were introduced instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of instituting a board of examiners to relieve inefficient officers of the regular army and give their places to those most distinguished for service to the country. Adjourned.

On the 19th inst. a message was received from the President in response to the resolution requesting information regarding the Southern States, accompanied by reports on the condition of those States by Gen. Grant and Gen. Carl Schurz. Both the President's message and Gen Grant's report express confidence in the good faith of the Southern people, and strongly urge the restoration of the Southern States to their former untrammelled position. The report of Gen. Schurz was not read, but was ordered to be printed Mr. Sumner denounced the message of the President as worse than President Pierce's "whitewashing message on Kansas." He was replied to in defense of the President by Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, and Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, the debate being somewhat animated. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the strength and disposition of the various portions of the army. The House resolution for the holiday recess was amended so as to make it extend only from Dec. 21 to Jan. 3. Notice was given by Mr. Trumbull of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. An executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 18th inst: the credentials of Mr. James M. Johnson, member elect from Arkansas were presented and referred to the Committee on the Southern States. To this committee were also referred resolutions providing that no lately rebellious State shall be entitled to representation until its Legislature shall have repudiated the rebel debt and all claims for slaves emancipated, and declaring that the representatives should be admitted from those States that have ratified the anti slavery amendment, repudiated the rebel debt, passed laws for the protection of the freedmen and complied with other requirements of President Johnson. Permission was refused to introduce a resolution inquiring why Jeff. Davis has not been tried. Mr. Thornton of Illinois offered resolutions declaring any extension of the elective franchise by the President or Congress to be an unwarranted assumption, which were tabled by a vote of 111 to 46. A resolution was adopted requesting information of the President relative to the steps taken by Maximilian to obtain recognition by the United States. Bills were introduced authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Quincy, Illinois and to prevent any person hereafter being commissioned a civil or military U. S. officer in Utah until he has disavowed the doctrine of polygamy. The Territorial Committee was instructed to inquire into the whole subject of polygamy in Utah The Special Committee on the Southern States was instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the freedmen of the South the same civil and political rights as the whites. The House concurred in the Senate arrangements for an oration on the virtues of President Lincoln. A bill was passed appropriating $25,000 to Mrs. Lincoln. A resolution indorsing the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to a contraction of the currency was adopted by a vote of 144 to 6. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and Mr. Thaddens Stevens occupied the remainder of the session in a speech on reconstruction. He held that the Southern States must either remain as conquered provinces or be admitted into the Union as new States; and as there were no signs that they would be fit for constitutional government for some years he urged the establishment of Territorial Governments, under which they could "learn the principles of freedom [illegible]

On the 19th inst., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the circumstances of the appearance in the House as a member of Benjamin G. Harris of Maryland, who, some time ago was convicted by a court martial of having aided the Rebels, and was sentenced to perpetual disqualification for holding any Government office. A bill was passed authorizing railroad companies throughout the counry to carry freight, passengers, Government supplies, &c., across States notwithstanding any State law to the contrary. The Senate's amendment changing the dates for the holiday recess was not concurred in. The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit any portion of the Confederate war debt being paid, was adopted by a vote of 149 to 11. Adjourned

President Johnson has approved the bill to prevent the importation of cattle and the bill for the selection of jurors in the District of Columbia.

SENATE.

On the 20th petitions were presented by Mr. Sumner from the Rev. Dr. Cheever and citizens of different Northern States, for the appointment of Provisional Governors for the lately rebellious States, and to secure the equality before the law of all their inhabitants. They were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The bill to pay Mrs. Lincoln $25,000 was passed. The bill granting the franchise to colored men in the District of Columbia was reported favorably upon, with an amendment requiring the elector to be able to read and write, and was then, after a short debate, laid over. The bill to maintain the freedom of the negroes in the Southern States, nullifying all State laws making distinctions of civil rights on account of color, was called up, when Mr. Sumner again alluded to the President's message on the condition of the South as an attempt to whitewash affairs in that section. He claimed that the Southern people are still disloyal, and that they are perpetrating the grossest outrages on the freedmen. He was replied to by Messrs. Cowan of Pennsylvania, and Saulsbury of Delaware, in defense of the President's policy. The death of Mr. Kellogg, late a member of the House from New York, was announced, and a eulogy pronounced by Senator Harris. Adjourned.

DEC. 21.—A resolution was adopted asking the President to inform the Senate on what charges Jefferson Davis is imprisoned, and why he is not brought to trial. The Senate Committee on Reconstruction was announced, and consists of Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson and Williams. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the colored citizens of Tennessee, asking that the Members of Congress should not be admitted to their seats until equal suffrage is granted in that State. He also presented a petition from the white citizens of the District of Columbia, asking that the franchise be granted to the colored people there. Mr. Wilson offered a bill to maintain the freedom of U. S. citizens without regard to race. Mr. Stewart called up the bill to secure the freedom of the citizens of the States lately in rebellion, and addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Sumner. He defended the message of the President on the condition of the Southern States, and claimed that it was both patriotic and truthful. Mr. Wilson insisted that great atrocities were being perpetrated by the Southern whites against the blacks, and that Congress should protect the latter. Adjourned to Jan. 5.

HOUSE.

DEC. 20.—A resolution congratulating the country on the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment was offered and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Bills were passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of internal revenue, and to abolish certain post routes. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish a report of the proceedings of the court-martial which convicted Congressman Harris of Maryland of aiding the rebels. There was some debate over a proposed amendment to the rules to make the Globe reporters officers of the House, subject to appointment and removal by the Speaker. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. An application from Judge Warmouth, to be "admitted as a delegate from the Territory of Louisiana," was presented and referred to the reconstruction Committee. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to double the pensions of Union soldiers and to pay them, as well as loyal citizens who suffered damages from the Confederate Government, out of confiscations of Rebel property, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Resolutions, which were ordered printed and laid on the table, were introduced by Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, declaring that Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the Rebellion should have early trials and, if convicted, should suffer the penalty of the law. On motion of Mr. Stevens, Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, was requested to inform the House if any lands of Rebels, set apart for the freedmen, have been restored to their former owners, and, if so, why. The death of Mr. Kellogg was announced, and after appropriate remarks of members, the House adjourned.

DEC. 21.—Mr. Hubbard of Connecticut offered a resolution declaring that the United States should never recognize any Government imposed by European arms upon the people of this continent, which was referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Voorhees of Indiana offered a resolution indorsing the President's Annual Message, and pledging the support of the House to its policy, which was postponed to Jan. 9. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message. Mr. Fink of Ohio combated the positions taken by Mr. Stevens, claiming that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and that their representatives ought to be received, both on the ground of justice and excellency. Mr. Raymond of New York followed, controverting the subjugation theories of Mr. Stevens, saying that if his positions were true then war was waged against the South, as a separate nation, for the purpose of subjugation. Adjourned to Jan. 5.

Secretary Seward, in response to the request of the House of Representatives for information regarding the decree of Maximilian establishing peonage in Mexico, has furnished an opinion of Attorney General Speed and certain correspondence, which are now in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The opinion of the Attorney General is that the decree establishes a system of Slavery in Mexico. Some time ago a copy of this opinion was forwarded to the United States Minister at Paris, who called the attention of the French Foreign Minister to it but there has yet been no reply from the French Government.

In response to the inquiry of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has announced that there are no persons in the employ of his Department whose positions are not provided for by law, but admits that there are some who have not taken the prescribed oath and says that in some of the Southern States it was impossible to find properly qualified persons who could take the oath.

ALMOST A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

From the following paragraph, take from the *Blackwood Magazine*, it will be seen that Palmerston, the late Premier of England, was disposed to pick a quarrel with the United States; and that he would have been aided by the French emperor is equally certain. There may be some exaggeration in the account, but it reveals the probable truth that some of the authorities of England, and the Premier in particular would have engaged in war had it not been [illegible]

"In the Trent affair, on which it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston made up his mind to go to war with the Federal States, the Emperor of the French, equally long sighted, agreed with Lord Palmerston, and had there not been with him in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war, under any circumstances, is dreadful, the message sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet equipped for action would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. In the Cabinet, however, there sat at the time not only Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers, but Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the most subtile of political reasoners, the most pacific of ministers—one who could never be brought to see that in the lives of nations, as in those of private persons, there are moments when, though it can never be becoming to do wrong for its own sake, it is perfectly justifiable to anticipate others and to avert an injury inflicted against ourselves by inflicting it on them. We had, when the outrage on the Trent was committed, a long list of outrages to be accounted for. We had been cheated—for there is no other word for it—into the Ashburton treaty. The States claimed as territory what they had in their possession the clearest proof belonged to us; and as if to cap this outrage, the island of San Juan, admitted to be ours up to the moment of occupation by an American force, was invaded and kept military possession of.

"These with other lesser, but not, therefore, unimportant wrongs, rankled and festered, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for righting them all by a process which would have benefitted the whole world. Had we struck then, as Lord Palmerston was anxious that we should do, the Southern States would have achieved their independence and become to us faithful allies, as well as our very best customers."

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Juniata township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEONARD BITTNER,
dec8:6t Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Etate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of David H. Stuckey late of Colerain township deceased, will sell at public sale or outcry, on the premises on

Monday January the 15th 1866

at 2 o'clock P. M. The following described Real Estate to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND

in the town of Rainsburg about eighty-two feet front and one hundred and ninety feet deep with a

Large Tavern House,

adjoining lot of George Morgart on the North and C. F. Hetzel on the South, formerly the property of Joshua Filler. Terms cash on confirmation of sale.

M. L. HETRICK,
Dec. 15, '65--4t. Administrator.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.

One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back three hundred feet. One of the very best business locations in Bloody Run.

Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron-ore, and having thereon a never failing spring of water.

For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MANN, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

FOR SALE.

The old and well known homestead called the SCOVIL FARM, situate three miles north of Bedford, and containing about 170 acres, well adapted to grazing, and having about one-half cleared, is offered for sale.

To accommodate purchasers it is offered in lots of from ten to fifty acres.

TERMS—One-third in hand and the balance in ten yearly payments, with interest, payable semi-annually till the whole be paid.

If any part is not sold by spring it will be leased for one or more years.

For further particulars inquire of WM. SCOVIL, on the premises, or by letter of D. S. WILLIAMS, Arsenal P. O., Pa. dec15:3t

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of P. M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd, will offer at public vendue or outery upon the premises, on *TUESDAY, Jan.* 16, 1866, the following described real estate, to-wit: One

TRACT OF LAND

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Wm. P. and B. F. Morgart, Wm. and George W. Cessna, A. C. James, Wm. Kelly and others, containing about two hundred and thirteen acres, one half of which is cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, large double barn, wagon shed, spring house and other out buildings thereon.

TERMS—One-third to remain in the property during the life-time of the widow, the interest to be paid to her annually—one-half of the balance to be paid to the Administrator at the confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year without interest. GEORGE W. CESSNA,
dec15:4t Administrator.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER,

Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,

are constant receiving

NEW GOODS.

They keep a fine assortment of

BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;

a fine assortment of

Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.

Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.

CLOAKS AND COATS

of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of

CLOTH,

which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent

The Mansion Property

Formerly occupied by Jacob Barndollar, dec'd, consisting of a good Stone Residence, Store Room and Warehouse attached, with all the necessary buildings for convenience—consisting of a good Stable, Brick Spring House, Wash House, &c. &c. with running water at the door.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Pa., Nov. 24, 1865.:6t

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1866,

A Tract of Land

in Monroe township, adjoining lands of John Snider, Lewis Gilliam, Reuben O'Neal, and others, containing two hundred and sixty-one acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, twelve acres of which is good meadow; having thereon a two story pebble-cast dwelling house, double log barn, spring-house, smoke-house, and other outbuildings Also, an apple orchard thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

BERNARD O'NEAL,
Administrator of John Hamilton deceased.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
dec8:1y One door west of Lewis' BookStore.

CONNELLSVILLE & SOUTHERN PA. R. R. Co.,
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1865.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the company No. 230 South 3d street, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1866, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve the ensuing year.

R. D. BARCLAY,
dec. 22:3t Secretary pro. tem.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
dec8

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

BOND'S OYSTER
and
PIC NIC CRACKERS,

and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.

In store and for sale by
dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
D. R. KING & CO.'S

Celebrated Philadelphia made Ladies', Misses', and Children's,

TAMPICO MOROCCO,
GOAT AND ENGLISH KID,
W. H. POLISH,

BOOTS,
POLKA BOOTS,
ANKLET BOOTS,
and LACE BOOTS,

to which we call the early attention of Ladies in want of a very

SUPERIOR BOOT

at a low price.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
dec22:2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMITH,
JACOB LAW,
Administrators.
Middle Woodberry tp., dec22:6t*

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A fine assortment of

Photograph Albums, Frames, Cases, &c.

Just received at

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Very cheap and of the very best quality.
Call and select a present for your friend.
Bedford, dec22:3t

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

French Morinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarffs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future.
dec.22:3m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of vendi exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 15th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate, viz:

All defendent's interest in a lot of ground, unimproved, containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl, on the south, and others, situate in Napier township.

Also, all defendent's interest in a lot of ground, unimproved, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of SARAH PIERCE, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
dec15:6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of CHRISTOPHER DIBERT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ANDREW E. DIBERT,
dec15: Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of PETER WERTZ, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

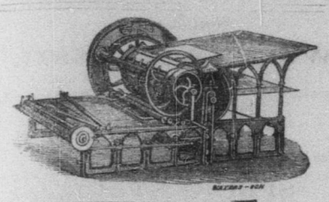
Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

VAL. B. WERTZ,
JOHN MOWER,
dec.15: Executors.

BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY

All persons who have subscribed to the Bedford County O

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1866.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

THE Juniata Base Ball Club will hold a special meeting on Friday evening the 5th inst., at its rooms in Bedford, to take action upon important business concerning the club

☞ A special Court will be held by the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President Judge of the Huntingdon district, on the third Monday of February next, for the trial of causes in which judge King was concerned as counsel.

☞ The members of Rev. Hileman's church, St. Clairsville, made him a handsome Christmas donation in the shape of *sixty dollars* in cash. That gentleman returns his kindest thanks for their devoted liberality.

A stone marten muff was taken from the Settee at the West end of the Court room, on the Saturday night of the Fair. It was nearly new, and the loss of it spoils a set. Any one having this muff will please return it to Mrs. A. King and get the one left in its place.

weeks ago and his arm terribly fractured. It was thought that it would have to be amputated but we are glad to hear that all fear of its loss has subsided. He is improving slowly.

☞ A series of sermons on the women of the New Testament, will be commenced on Sunday afternoon next, at 3½ o'clock at the Court House by Rev. Mr. Barrow. These sermons will be continued, at the regular Sunday afternoon services of the Episcopal church. The subject of next Sunday's discourse will be Mary the mother of Jesus.

Also regular services at 11 o'clock A. M. Sunday morning.

IMPORTANT TO MUSICIANS.—The following testimony from a lady who purchased a *Steinway's* Piano from B. M. Greene, agent for this county, shows not only that she appreciates a good instrument, but is additional testimony to the superiority of their make of Pianos over all others. She says:—"Purity and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of instrument, together with all the modern improvements, I find it unequalled." "I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Steinway and Sons pianos to any who wish to purchase."

These celebrated instruments, as well as *Mason and Hamlin's* Cabinet Organs, Mr. Greene keeps on hand constantly at his Music Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Send for a circular.

FISH MEETING.—Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Bedford borough and vicinity, favorable to the protection and propagation of Bass, Shad and other rare and valuable species of fish in the Raystown Branch and its tributaries, assembled at the office of Dr. W. H. Watson, in Bedford, on Friday evening, last, December 29, 1865. On motion, Dr. W. H. Watson was chosen President, Dr. G. W. Anderson and W. M'Mullin, Vice Presidents, and B. F. Meyers, Secretary; Hon. W. P. Schell stated the object of the meeting to be to elect delegates to a convention called to meet at Harrisburg, on the 9th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of obtaining such legislation as will secure the erection of chutes in the dams in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, which will enable shad and other valuable fish to ascend to the head waters of these streams. The following named gentlemen were then appointed delegates: Maj. D. W. Washabaugh, Hon. G. W. Householder, Hon. D. B. Armstrong, Hon. W. P. Schell, J. F. Lowry, C. W. Ashcom, John Fulton, B. F. Meyers, Hon. John Cessna, Col F. R. Jordon, W. P. Barndollar, L. N. Fyan, D. W. Mullin, Dr. G. W. Anderson, N. J. Lyons, H. C. Reamer, Hon. S. L. Russell, Hon. A. King, Jacob Reed, J. R. Durborrow, W. W. Shuck, Wm. Hartley, Peter Amich, Henry F. Smith, Alex. C. James, Hon. J. G. Hartley, Dr. C. N. Hickok.

Mr. W. W. Shuck presented a petition to be forwarded to the legislature, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting catching Bass in the Raystown branch and its tributaries (except angling) for five years, for the purpose of protecting those recently placed in said streams. The petition was unanimously approved by the meeting.

On motion of Hon. W. P. Schell, it was *Resolved*, That our members of the Legislature be requested to introduce and support a bill requiring the owners of dams to make sluices in the same as required by law.

The meeting the adjourned.

W. H. WATSON, President

B. F. Meyers, Sec'y.

MORRISON'S COVE RAILWAY.—Great excitement exists in Middle and South Woodberry and along the line of a projected Branch railroad from Newry, via Three Forges, Martha, Rodman and Bloomfield Furnaces and Woodberry to Pattonsville. A meeting has been called at Woodberry, on Wednesday the 10th inst., for the purpose of consultation and taking immediate steps to procure a charter. At the present stage of the fever every dollar necessary to grade the road should be subscribed within a fortnight, and this is all the money that is required, as the Pennsylvania Central, we are informed, have a standing offer to all branch projects, in which they stipulate to put on the super-structure after the grading is once completed. Persons familiar with the route, are confident that the road could be graded from Pattonsville to Dix's School House, in Taylor township, Blair county, for the same amount of money that was expended in building the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike. The heavy part of it would be from Newry to Bare's Mills, a distance of three or four miles, a portion which is demanded by the hundreds of thousands invested in the iron business along the stream which this project must necessarily follow. The various important points of interest, which would be brought into rail communication with the outer world, would be Martha Furnace, Martha Forge, Three Maria Forges, Bare & Co.'s Paper Mill, Bare's Mills, Bloomfield Furnace, Woodberry and Pattonsville. It would pass immediately through the great hematite ore banks of Bloomfield and Sarah Furnaces, where the ore has been procured out of which the celebrated Union and Rodman guns have been manufactured, & in fact a great part of the heavy ordnance manufactured for the suppression of the late rebellion.

The great Cove alone ought to be able to support a railroad without any of the above improvements. No section of Pennsylvania yields, in proportion, more produce than this section. Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn are the principal productions, and yield very heavily. Millions of bushels of these grains, and hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour, are shipped annually to Hollidaysburg, a distance varying from eight to twenty-one miles, while railroad facilities would double, and in many instances, treble the produce. A dozen of the largest and best flouring mills in the State would be reached directly, and their flour poured into market, with half the expense of the old, slow, drag, wagon system that is now employed to carry their manufacture to a place of shipment. To the agricultural resources of this section are to be added the value of the great beds of lime-stone to be found along the entire line of the road, which for building purpcses and lime cannot be excelled any where, and latterly, we have the gratifying intelligence of the discovery of a five foot vein of coal, within two and a half miles of Woodberry, on the farm of David Boyers. This establishes the fact beyond cavil that their is coal in the mountains bounding this fertile region, and that in a short time new discoveries will be made. With such resources, and the substantial wealth of the Cove why should this railway not be built? Nature has done more for the route than she generally does for railroad routes in Penn. the country would be greatly enhanced by it. If every individual will subscribe half the amount that his property will be increased in value by the construction of the road, it will be built to a certainty. And if it should be built it will not be long until it will be extended to connect with our own road, and relieve us from the disagreeable necessity of scaling the mountain, on a miserable apology for a road, between this point and Pattonsville; in the meantime, it is quite probable, that all travel between this place and Hollidaysburg would connect from the Bedford road with the Morrison's Cove railroad at Pattonsville, a distance of ten miles by coach, and avoid a monotonous ride of 30 miles directly through by stage. Let the project be pushed as it deserves to be pushed, and Morrison's Cove, staid old Morrison's Cove, will yet see the day when the iron horse will traverse her limits in the majesty of his strength, carrying from her garners her material wealth, and in return pouring into her lap all the advantages of rail communication with the world at large.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN SCHELLSBURG.—Our esteemed correspondent "Veritas" sends us the following:

"Reader, don't stare, nor, after a momentary reflection, anticipate me by exclaiming, —"Yes, in some drawer or safe!" for such is not the fact (although, *perhaps*, the precious metal *might* be found in some such depository in the town) but

"Yellow, precious shining gold"

has been discovered in the bowels of—of—not the earth, but in the bowels—no, the gizzard of a duck.

"But let me explain. A friend of mine, at whose house I happened to be at the time the "quack" was slaughtered, called my attention to the fact, his wife having made the discovery a few minutes previously.

"Ten or a dozen of pieces of *pure gold* (for we tested them with acid) were found imbedded in the gizzard. They were of various sizes and shapes, but one piece particularly, more than the others attracted attention. It was solid, perfectly circular, about the size of a small shirt button, and convex on both sides, having a glittering appearance. It seemed to us, and no doubt it was the case, that these pieces of gold had been detained in the organ of the duck for a long period and through the friction of sand and other gritty particles had obtained their shape and polish.

"Now that this duck, like bipeds of a higher grade, had a propensity for gold is unquestionable, but how this gold was obtained is the mystery, and the question I would like to have solved. It is certain that no one would be so prodigal or silly as to feed his ducks on gold, nor yet is it probable that the aforesaid duck had the cunning to get possession of the pieces, as some of his more intelligent rivals who walk on two legs do, by burglary.

"Everybody has heard of the goose that laid a golden egg every day, and whose avaricious master, not content with the yield, killed her in order to get all at once, and got nothing. But here the case is reversed; the duck was killed and the gold found—not exactly golden eggs, but *gold*. Now here is the paradox—were these pieces trinkets or coin? If so, how did the duck get them, and have ducks generally this morbid "thirst for lucre?" Or had this aquatic drake, different from the balance of his species, a monomania on the subject?

"If any one doubts the facts as here narrated, the gold can be produced, with "good and sufficient vouchers."

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.—Pursuant to a public call, the members of the County Committee met at the Washington Hotel, in Bedford, Thursday Dec. 28th, ult. All the townships but two were represented. The best of feeling prevailed and measures were taken looking to an active campaign during the coming year. The Gubernatorial question was the all absorbing topic, and, after a free interchange of opinion, the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS two of our fellow citizens in the County of Bedford, have been named in connection with the Union Party for the nomination of Governor, and in order to give to the choice of the County the undivided support of the party in the County, and as the safest and surest plan to accomplish this result, and to prevent any division or dissatisfaction among Union men, is to adhere strictly to the usages of the party, and to submit cheerfully to the decisions of the regularly constituted organizations of the party, and,

WHEREAS, this Committee has no right, nor power, nor is it deemed expedient, to depart from the long and well settled practice of the party in this County.

Therefore

RESOLVED, That the Union voters of Bedford County be requested to meet at the usual places of holding their elections in their respective districts, on FRIDAY THE 12TH, DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1866, between the hours of TEN O'CLOCK, A. M., and FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M., of said day, then and there to elect two persons as delegetes, to represent each of said election districts in a County Convention, which shall assemble at the COURT HOUSE, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17TH, A. D. 1866, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., for the purpose of declaring the choice of Bedford County for Governor and for electing a delegate to the next State Convention, for appointing Senatorial and Legislative conferees as the Convention may determine.

RESOLVED, That the duly appointed vigilance Committees, of the several elective districts in the County, be authorized and required to give notice by written or printed hand-bills of the time and place of holding such elections and that they be authorized to hold said elections, and certify the result thereof to the Chairman of the Union County Committee.

RESOLVED, That it is the duty of every member of this Committee, of both the candidates, and of all their respective friends to acquiesce cheerfully in the plan thus adopted, by the regular organization of the party for the settlement of this question.

RESOLVED, That when the choice of the County shall have been ascertained by the Convention, it shall be the duty of the other candidate, and of his friends, to support cordially the choice of the County, *as it is more important* that the choice of the County should succeed, and that harmony and party fraternization should prevail and be preserved in the Union ranks than that the friends of either individual should be gratified.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Committee be requested to communicate this action immediately to both of the Candidates, and to report to the Committee the result of his interview with each of them.

On adoption of the first resolution Mr. Aschom called for the ayes and nays, with the following result,

AYES, J. R. Durborrow, M. A. Points, Thos. Hughes, John A. Gump, C. F. Hetzel, F. A. Growden, Jas. Mullin, Joseph Dull, E. A. Fockler, G. S. Mullin, Asa S. Stuckey G. W. Vickroy, A. H. Hull, J. Mentzer.

NAYS, C. W. Aschom, J. W. Smith, J. W. Sams, W. W. Sparks, John E. Colvin.

The following letters were then received from the candidates.

Bedford County:

GENTLEMEN:

I have received and read the proceedings of your Committee had to-day.

I would have been willing to adopt any plan which has been suggested from any quarter, and entirely willing to submit to any decision your Committee might have seen fit to suggest for the settlement of the question now before the Union voters of the county.

It gives me great pleasure therefore, to assure you that I cordially endorse your action in all respects and trust that all the friends of the Union cause in the county will do so too.

Your plan is certainly fair to all parties interested. It embodies the justice of a popular vote and has the further advantage of a large and unbroken usage in its favor.

I certainly shall not, and I trust that no friend of mine, will be found who will, oppose or complain of this or any other action of the regular organization of the party.

Union and harmony are absolutely indispensable to success and these must be preserved at all hazards.

Very Respectfully yours, &c.
JOHN CESSNA.

Bedford, Dec. 28th, 1865.

To the Union County Committee of Bedford County:

Your action this day has been submitted to me by your Seretary, but no copy left with me and yet a reply desired. I regard it as unexpected, and unaccountable in the rejection of the two plans agreed upon by Mr. Cessna and myself in writing; and the adoption of one which had been submitted by him, and rejected by me; and thus subjecting me to a plan in which a *minority* of one party may give a *majority* of the delegates.

I think I had a right to expect the adoption of the one or the other of the plans agreed upon in a committee composed so largely of friends.

But my desire for the harmony of our party and respect for your Committee, leave me no other honorable course than to acquiesce in your action; and take my chances in the canvass you propose.

Most Respectfully your ob't. serv't.
FR. JORDAN.

On motion of Mr. Aschom the Committee adjourned. J. R. DURBORROW, Chairman.
M. A. POINTS, Sec'y.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the returned soldiers of Bedford borough convened to pay respect to the memory of their late comrade in arms, JERRY BROWN, Philip Huzzard was called to the chair and Wm. G. Riffle elected secretary. On motion of Wm. G. Riffle the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have been informed of the death of our late comrade, JERRY BROWN, the intelligence of which has created feelings of the deepest regret and most profund sorrow amongst us, and

WHEREAS, We have met together to express our feelings as individual friends and thus mark our associate action with that unanimity which comes from the heart and voice of all. To know that he is no longer living and that hereafter he will be no longer amongst us, leaves us, his late associates, sad and sorrowing. Respect for his memory, services and character, his noble qualities and the solemn sense of the Providence which has cut short his days in the promise of his manhood, therefore,

Resolved, That we mourn the death of our late comrade in arms JERRY BROWN, who with patriotic devotion was willing to do battle for his country, in her hour of trial, and who has thus linked his name with the thousands of heroes who have gone to the Christian's and Patriot's heaven.

Resolved, That he has been a good soldier and has served his country faithfully for more than four years; he has endured the hardships of many hard fought battles and that he now sleeps beneath the starry flag that he loved and served so well. He has gone where the voice of the cannon will never disturb his peaceful slumbers again.

Resolved, That his loss is deplored because he was taken from among us when his life gave the most assured promise of useful and honorable manhood.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to his family in their deep affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the Bedford papers.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT—THE BEDFORD ROUTE. THE BEST UNOCCUPIED RAILROAD GROUND IN PENNSYLVANIA AT THIS DAY.—We find the following communication and editorial remarks, in a late number of the *U. S. Railroad and Mining Register*, published in Philadelphia:

"Your acquaintance with the current railroad projects of the day, and especially your frequent favorable notices of Harrisburg as an iron works centre, prompt me to put before your readers a project for an iron and coal railroad which, on its completion, would command a mineral traffic of a million of tons the first year, to begin with.

"Starting from a point on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and passing on the south side of Harrisburg to an eligible site for a railroad bridge across the Susquehanna; thence up the Yellow Breeches creek, through and near a series of iron ore deposits opened at intervals along the foot of the South Mountain; thence across the route of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in the vicinage of Shippensburg; thence west to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, on the waters of Bloody Run; and thence on, via Bedford, to a connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad on Wills creek, twelve miles from Cumberland.

"With this road built, the Broad Top coal region would mine and forward to market a half million tons of coal and more, per year whilst large quantities of Somerset coal would be received on the new road, at its Wills creek connection with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

"I know very well that it is contemplated to connect the South Pennsylvania Railroad with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, via Loudon; but I know, too, that the road which I am foreshadowing, as an elongation, so to speak, of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, could command the Broad Top coal tonnage and reciprocate inter-trade with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

"And if it be offset against my proposition that there has long been in use a railroad in the Cumberland Valley, I answer, very true, but it is in the basin of the Conedegwinnet, some miles north of Yellow Breeches creek, which latter flows east along the south side of the valley, where the iron ores outcrop, and whence a new tonnage would be supplied to Harrisburg, and its vicinity, as an absorbing ore market.

"Besides, it is no novelty to see two roads in the same valley, as witness the Susquehanna the Schuylkill and the Lehigh valleys. The two great carriers that reach Harrisburg from Philadelphia, one via Reading, the other via Lancaster, should each have an ally and feeder in the Cumberland valley. And as the Lancaster route may be called the line for miscellaneous traffic, so the Reading route is distinguished as a line for mineral tonnage. Moreover, the Cumberland Valley Railroad dips down south into Maryland, having one terminus at Hagerstown; whereas the Yellow Breeches route climbs out of the Cumberland valley, and pursues a western course to the foot of the Allegheny Mountain, in Bedford county.

"The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, 44 miles long, is now open and in operation, from Huntingdon on the Juniata to Mount in addition to [illegible] 6 miles from Bedford, own three branches, (one of which is nine miles long,) leading to the coal mines. Over two millions of dollars are invested in the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, and about twenty five collieries have been opened in the Broad Top coal field; so that, altogether, Broad Top is the scene of a vast investment in railroad, mining plant and mineral land.

"The Dauphin and Bedford Railroad would enhance the interests in the Broad Top coal field in amount equal to the whole cost of a new road from Harrisburg, via Yellow Breeches creek, to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. It would save to the Broad Top colliery operators a dollar a ton in cost of forwording coal to market, which saving alone would more than pay the interest on the whole cost of the new road; and if we add what it would enhance Broad Top coal lands and Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad shares, we see the whole cost of the road represented in the increased value imparted to existing investments in the Broad Top district.

"So, too, with the iron ore deposits on Yellow Breeches creek, from which an ore trade that would soon rise into hundreds of thousands of tons per annum; the profits on the ore and on its transportation would jointly make up a sum sufficient to warrant the building of the railroad to the head of Yellow Breeches creek. So you see that, from several standpoints, the enterprise commands the elements that assure successs and profit."

Note by Editor of Register.—Our own opinion of this Dauphin and Bedford project may be expressed in few words:

"In the first place, it proposes to occupy the best unoccupied railroad ground in Pennsylvania at this day, *provided* that it be built all the way through from the Lebanon Valley R. R. to the Pittsburg and Connellsville R. R. or Cumberland; and that it be operated under lease by the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. R. Co., which is in position and in condition to accommodate the Broad Top coal trade, and also the Somerset coal trade; and also to form a combination line to Pittsburg, via Connellsville; and also to form a combination line, via Cumberland, to Wheeling on the Ohio river, and to Parkersburg on the Ohio river. And so the Dauphin and Bedford Railroad would be a division in a short, direct and eligible route between Southwestern Pennsylvania and West Virginia in the interior, and the two great cities at tidewater. This consideration is of the first significance and importance, and will bear elaboration and enlargement, in minds open to events in the future.

Moreover, it is the interest of Harrisburg to have an independent railroad which will bring to its furnaces iron ores from the immense deposits of hematite opened along Yellow Breeches creek, and, to its workshops and establishments of all kinds, coals from Broad Top and Somerset.

And from the array of advantages, prospects, facilities and profits embodied in the scheme, ordinary management under a liberal charter from the Legislature, (which Harrisburg influence will doubtless procure,) ought to be able to allot the whole work in one contract, payable in shares and bonds, to one firm of contractors in command of means to build the roadway entire and intact, river bridge included, from the Lebanon Valley Railroad to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, or to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland.

LONDON LAYER RAISONS, Richardson's Celebrated Fresh canned PEACHES, and fresh Baltimore Canned Cove OYSTERS, just received for the Holidays and for sale by
dec22:2m G. R. & W. OSTER.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF CAPT. HARRY N. BAKER.—From a letter written by George Lander, Esq., Postmaster at Fayetteville, North Carolina, dated December 21st, and received last evening at this office, we glean the following particulars of the death of Capt. Harry N. Baker: Mr. Baker, it appears, after being mustered out of the service of the United States, took up his residence in Fayetteville, and soon after established a line of stage coaches between that and Warsaw, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. On the tenth day of November last, Capt. Baker, in company with Messrs. Bowes and Newal, was returning from Warsaw in one of the coaches driven by a negro. When within about ten miles of Fayetteville, they met a solitary horseman, who presented a revolver, ordered the driver to halt, and at once demanded of the inmates of the coach the money and portable property in their possession. Mr. Bowes was in the act of taking some money from his vest pocket when the highwayman fired his pistol, the ball striking him on the hand, but glanced off, without inflicting any serious damage. Both Bowes and Newal then threw themselves upon the floor of the coach, a second shot passing over them. The robber next turned his attention to Mr. Baker, and taking deliberate aim fired, the ball entering his body above the hip. Another shot was fired which entered the back of the head of the driver, who fell into the stage apparently dead. Mr. Baker then jumped down upon the pole of the vehicle, gathered up the rains and started the horses at full speed. The robber followed, and fired again, this time, hitting one of the horses, and inflicting a severe wound. He then road ahead of the stage, apparently for the purpose of reloading his weapon. While so engaged, two gentlemen in a buggy came in sight, when the disciple of Dick Turpin took to the woods, and almost instantly disappeared. None of the party were armed, hence no resistance was made. The negro was left at a house about a mile from the scene of action, where a fresh horse was procured, and the stage arrived in town between six and seven in the evening.

Mr. Baker was at once taken to the residence of Alexander McPhail, Esq., where he boarded, and a physician sent for who pronounced the wound serious, but not necessarily fatal. The next day after, another physician was called, and under their treatment Mr. B. gave signs of rapid recovery. On the 13th, however, a change for the worse took place, and on the morning of the 14th he breathed his last. Captain B. was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Although every effort was made to capture his murderer, the scoundrel escaped and is still at large.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, January 1, 1866.

EDITORS INQUIRER:

The approaching meeting of the Legislature has attracted quite a number of strangers to the city. Beside the members, and the place-hunters (and their name is legion) there is quite an influx of politicians and prominent men.

The preliminaries of the organization have been gone through with. James R. Kelly of Washington county, and A. W. Benedict of Huntingdon will be [illegible] principles of the party, by a unanimous vote of the Union members for speaker and chief clerk. The Democrats will, probably give the empty honor of a nomination to Messrs. Nelson and Zeigler. There will be few changes in the subordinate officers of the House. In the Senate, the old speaker and clerk Messrs. Fleming and Hammersly will be re-chosen.

The gubernatorial question is being considerably agitated. Beside the names of Gen. Moorhead, Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Hon. J. P. Penny, that of your distinguished fellow townsman, Hon. John Cessna, is prominently mentioned in connection with the next Union nomination.

The Legislature will probably adjourn as soon as organized for a week or ten days on account of the absence of Gov. Curtin. When last heard from, his Excellency's health had considerably improved.

The members from four districts are here, and have taken rooms at the Lochiel. The snow that fell on saturday has made sleighing and the people here are enjoying it.

In our next we will give the organization of the Senate and House.

SPECTATOR.

MARRIED.

In this borough, on Wednesday evening the 27th inst., by the Rev. Henry Brown, Lieut. W. S. SIMMONS, U. S. R. S. to ANNETTE, daughter of the editor of this paper.—*Delaware County Republican.*

On the 19th inst., Mr. ADAM S. RITCHEY and Miss ELIZABETH RAMAGE, both of Hopewell township.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, December 28, 1865, by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. ALEXANDER K. DIEHL and Miss LAVINIA, daughter of Mr. Philip Diehl, all of Friends Cove, this county.

At the same place, on the same day, and by the same, Mr. WM. CHARLES FRIEND and Miss AMANDA CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. Jas. Rawlings, all of Friends Cove, this county.

At the residence of Judge Brownlee, Poland, Mahoning co., Ohio, on Dec. 20th, 1865, by Rev. A. S. Macmaster, of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. JOHN McLAIN, of Indiana, Indiana county, Pa. and Miss C. JANE REYNOLDS, of Bedford, Pa.

"I saw two clouds at morning,
Tinged with the rising sun:
And in the dawn they floated on
And mingled into one:
I thought that morning cloud was blest,
It moved so sweetly to the west."

On the 28th of Dec. by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. ABRAHAM D. SHOEMAKER, to Miss CAROLINE BEEGLE, both of Colerain township.

Dec. 21st, by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. JOHN W. DUDROW, of Westminister, Carroll co., Md., to Mrs. ANN E. WAGONER, of Bedford tp., Bedford co., Pa.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. GEORGE W. GATES and Miss SUSAN CRAWFORD, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

At the "Grove" in Bedford tp., on the 3d inst. Mrs. ELIZA WATSON, aged about 80 years.

On the 20th ult., in Union tp., Mrs. REBECCA WENTZ, aged 20 years, 1 month and 14 days.

At Cumberland, Md., on the 26th ult., Private ISAAC FLEEGLE, Company A, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

On the 31st of Dec., Mrs. RACHAEL CLARR, of Bedford tp., aged 59 years and 5 days.

At the residence of her parents, near New Paris, Bedford co., Pa., on the 2d of December, 1865, REBECCA BLACKBURN—aged 28 years and 15 days.

Rest, gentle sister, in thy home,
Ever, evermore,
Thy patience and forgiveness,
Have ended on this shore:
The blessed words "all is well"
We never shall forget,
And quoted from thy lips
"Farewell, farewell."
Our memories cherish yet
Such, gentle reader, is the word,
Our loving sister has,
And all can well enjoy the same,
Tnat spends a life like hers. G.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., December 21.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.

1st College Building, cor. of Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " Odd Fellows' Building 5th st.
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 16, 1865.

A J Powers, Brookfield, Trumbull co O.
J R Long, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F Ringley, Sewickley, Allegheny co., Pa.
C B Armstrong, Linton, Jeff. Co., O.
W H Wiswell, Edinboro, Erie co., Pa.
A J Hopper, Herriottsville, Allegheny co., Pa.
M B Brownfield, Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa.
P Nelson, Moon, Allegheny co. Pa.
H. Harper, Tarentum, "
J H Carter, Atlas, Belmont co. O.
J Edgar, Steubenville, Jeff. co., O.
J. W. Bell, Valley Grove, Ohio co., West Va.
J W Wehn, Johnstown, Cambria co., Pa.
W C Forsythe, Claysville, Guernsey co., O
W. Ague, Sewickley, Allegheny co., Pa.

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

STRAY HOG.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford township, in November last, a white BOAR, without marks. The owner will pay the usual damages and take him away.

jan5:3t SAMUEL PHILLIPS.

JOHN DICKENS, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,

jan5:2¾m* Cumberland, Md.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.

jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

ESTATE OF RICHARD WM. JONES, dec'd.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard Wm. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.:

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in South Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. J, 1865.:4t

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

SCHOOL from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. [illegible] Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

jan5:2m.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property to wit: a

TRACT OF LAND

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell on the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing 404 acres and 34 perches, about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stables, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern railroad.

jan5:4t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By vireue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jesse W. Sleek, late of St. Clair tp., Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, all the following described property, to wit:

A Valuable Tract of Land

situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of James B. Farquhar, Jacob Reed, Richard Hazelette, John W. Lingenfelter and others, containing 52 acres and allowance. About 22 acres thereof cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house and stable thereon erected.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

jan5:4t E. M. ALSIP, Administrator.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Dec. 31st, 1865. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised:

Burkhart Jesse	Miller John H
Boyd James	Miller David
Bink John P	McClurg John
Burket Miss Maria A	Murphey James
Brown Anne Miss	Miller Fanny
Benford G L	Mar John
Benigh Abraham	Marton Mrs. James
Beam D R P	McCoy Thomas
Cessna F B	Mittong John W
Collins Silas	Marshall Wm C
Clark J M	McFerrin James
Cook Emmia Miss	Patton G W
Dean Jacob	Poorman Emma
Ditch William	Patton James
Davis Decharmes	Pepple Joseph
Darks Benjamin	Pilkington Capt R P
Debaugh D	Mosis J. T
Fernon Jason	Redding Jos W
Fisher Miss Mary E	Raub George
Fisher John B	Rock M J 2
Fisher Lieut.	Renecker John
Fletcher Danl	Rollin Mrs Ella 2
Felton T	Read W T
Foley J	Shafir John H
Guggenheimer Isaac	Smith Siley S
Geyer David	Spect Miss Urilla
Gardner John	Stifler Mary
Galvin Miss R E	Sipes William 2
Guyer Mrs Elizabeth	Smith Malinda
Hipple John	Stoneskir John
Hart Lizzie	Shanthall M
Hutzell Jacob	Smith Samuel
Horton Jno	Snyder Maggie A
Henwood Theodore	Stifler Hiron
Jayne Dr. D. & Son	Smith Jacob C
Irvin Saml F	Taylor S E
Kelley William	Taylor Mathew
Koontz Mary C	Umbagh Sophia 2
Livingston Capt John	Walter James A
Liles James W	Wilson Lottie A
Lehman Mary E	Wolford Miss Sophia
Lehman H W	Wickersham C
Morris John B	Wans Sarah

jan5 C. LOYER, P. M.

THE MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$1.000.000
20,000 shares—PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECRATARY,
JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes

Miscellaneous.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Thoughtful minds were never more actively or anxiously engaged on this subject than at the present moment. To such there is something alarming in the very prosperity that is rolling its tide of wealth over our land. They regard with a kind of awe, approaching dread, the prodigious energy with which the mind of the nation is prosecuting its task of bringing into subjection the powers, and rendering available the resources of Nature, as, in this our land, she throws open, with so free a hand, the secrets and treasures of her domain. Did we not see it with our own eyes, it would exceed belief that the fearful momentum represented by the forces engaged in the late war, could be turned aside from its direct bearing into any other channel of results without some tremendous convulsion. We sometimes ask ourselves whether this busy, buying, selling making, exploring, inventing nation, is the same shat the year opened upon, with all its energies strained to the utmost in the activities of an almost continent war.

So it is. It shall be recorded in history as scarcely less than a miracle, and historians shall put their genius to the proof to account for it. But there is no more for us to do than simply to wonder at it. That momentum still resides in the mighty mass. It is as irresistable as ever; as potent for good or evil. It is this which makes men of serious minds look anxiously about them, and cast the horoscope of our future with a troubled look. They may hope for the best but the stake is too heavy for an easy trust. Mount the inventor upon some new enginery of locomotion, and the very triumph of his embodied thought, as attested by the whirlwind that seems to rush by him, makes him take thought for the *brakes* he wants the mechanism under full control. Even the delirium of success cannot suppress the thought that he has there the combination of too much weight and speed to be trifled with.

If, then, popular education be a subject that has heretofore been worn thread-bare, it has now assumed such a phase, such cardinal relations to the future of our republic, that we cannot, in reason, deny it a rehearing. It belongs to the *Conservative* forces at work in the nation, and rather than those of propulsion, already so active, are the ones we now want specially to invoke. It may be there is as yet no necessity for *applying* the brakes, but it becomes us to see that they are in order. This, of course, is but one view of the bearings of education on our destiny, but it is one sufficiently important for separate consideration.

We speak of popular education, mainly because the two words are so associated to the ears that they seem to belong together. And yet *all* education is popular, all, we mean, that is worth the name, however far in its immediate range it may appear to be removed from the people. A mind can not be educated in any sphere of truth without the circuit of its influence reaching, in some way, sooner or later, the general mass of mind. There is nothing in the world more diffusive, and hence more popular, in its scope, than education. We should except the various forms of benevolence, if education were not one of them. Its spirit is essentially large and liberal. It is instinctive with it to give out its stores to more needy souls, as the cloud charged with lightning, flashing forth a full supply to its negative neighbor.

We regard education, taking it in its largest sense, as the only safeguard of the nation against the obvious perils that environ her. We do not claim orginality for the thought. It is the current talk of the day. It is a truth that obtains, perhaps, too ready an assent. It has not its legitimate influence, mainly because it is never disputed. It might be an advantage to have some one deny it, that we might be shocked into a sense of its practical importance.

Not that, as a people, we are altogether remiss in this matter. Our ten thousand educational institutions of every grade forbid the charge. They are the boast of our land and age. Yet we are at our epoch in national history that calls for something more, on this head, than self-complacency for the past and self-assurance for the future. Grant we have schools and school houses, colleges and college appurtenances enough, and this is a large concession; grant that we have done what we have done liberally thoroughly; that every name on the census list in the department of education represent something alive and efficiently at work, a vastly larger concession, we have still a great *deficit* to meet. Supply it, and it will do more than build where buildings, and endow where endowments are wanted. It will give life to the whole system. It is the *true spirit* of education. No new schemes of special institutions, no mere policy, old or new, can accomplish what is incumbent upon the educational resources of the land. The people at large must be made to feel that here is an interest that confronts them and demands their heed, not only in the act of putting their children at school, or even in seeing that the children of the less prospered have proper facilities of the same sort; but in the family, in their money transactions, and in the house of worship, dictating to them in terms as imperative as fate. We think we see in our community an incipient recognition of this truth. We pledge to it our influence for its enfr cement.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

ETHAN ALLEN.—An amusing story has been told of his interview with George III.:

The king, hearing that the captor of Ticonderoga was confined in one of his prison ships, and that he was a man of mark and influence in the colonies, resolved to make a trial of his constancy. Accordingly he had him brought into his presence, set before him the absurdity and infallible overthrow of the rebellion, the irresistible power of the mother country, etc. "Col Allen," said the king, "if you will go home, and, like a loyal subject, use your influence there to bring my rebellious children to a sense of their wickedness and folly, after talking with the Privy Council, I have decided to make you a present of ten thousand acres of valuable land in the colonies." "Your Majesty is very liberal," said Ethan Allen. "Your Majesty reminds me of a dark complexioned personage who took our blessed Master up into a high place and promised him all the kingdoms of the earth if he would fall down and worship him—but the old scoundrel owned no more of the kingdoms of the earth than your Majesty owns of the colonies."

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$20,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered in ninety days.

BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

A VERY LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW AND CHEAP

WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED SINCE THE

Recent Decline in Prices,

Which enable us to sell

AT REDUCED PRICES,

all the

NEW STYLES and SHADES

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,

FROM 25 CENTS UP,

Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and' Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls, Coats and Chesterfields, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

of the very best quality,

Together with

10001 other articles

to which we invite the early attention of all in search of

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH,

UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.-4m.

Duff's College

IRON BUILDINGS.

No. 37 Fifth St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR

THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in

BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to **$50**, or charge **$10** to **$15** extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from **$12** to **$20**—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec3:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom.	A. M.	Express. P. M.		Accom.	P. M.	Express P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg.....	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove.....	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00		4 05
	Leaves.					Arrives
	10 00					3 35
	10 20		Riddlesburg.....			3 27
	10 28		Hopewell.....			3 09
	10 46		Piper's Run.....			2 47
	11 18		Hamilton.....			2 34
	10 31		Bloody Run.....			Leaves.
	Arrives					2 30
	11 35		Mount Dallas...			

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leave s			
10 40		Saxton.....	3 50
10 55		Coalmont.....	3 35
11 00		Crawford.....	3 25
Arrives			3 25
11 00		Dudley	
		Broad Top City.	

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

OUR BOOKS

WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1866.

The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us—by

CASH OR NOTE,

will be required of all indebted to us.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

dec5.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make: and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.

ANDERSON'S ROW.

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

H. F. IRVINE,

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c.

ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,

ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS

Spices of all Kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,

and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

TWENTY

TOWN LOTS,

FOR SALE IN THE

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

The subscribers offer at private sale

TWENTY TOWN LOTS

fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the

TERMS LIBERAL.

T. H. & N. J. LYONS.

Nov. 10, 1865.-3m.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.

Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.

Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by O. E. SHANNON.

nov. 17*:4t

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 4th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628

HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, for Ladies, Misses, and Childre n and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with linen finished covering and having all the metallic fastenings immovable secured, by improved machinery. They return their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

at Manufactory and sales rooom,

No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

Sept. 1.-4m.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"It is the Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N.Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes the *best Illustrations* of Harper's Weekly, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome Show-bill on application.

The Postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..... $4.00

An EXTRA copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eight volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY.

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

TERMS: **$1.50 A YEAR.**

☞ TRY IT A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

☞ Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.

Oct. 27, 1865.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock o well grown fruit trees consisting of APPL TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,65:1yr.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchas.

GOODS unrepresented by these columns, warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtes in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64.tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

400 CORDS OF

TAN BARK WANTED,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,

ALSO A

STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,

Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ CASH paid for all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c., &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,

House-Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,

OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,

BROOMS, BRUSHES,

BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND

COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to cut. do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES

AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

WHOLESALE

DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,

137 NORTH THIRD STREET,

mar17 :1y PHILADELPHIA

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

STAND FROM UNDER

CHEAP CORNER

COMING DOWN

WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM

25 to 50 per cent.

ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

***Calico Twenty